# [PDF&VCE Lead2pass 300-101 Dumps PDF Free Download (61-70)

 2016 October Cisco Official New Released **300-101** Dumps in Lead2pass.com! 100% Free Download! 100% Pass Guaranteed! Test your preparation for Cisco 300-101 with these actual 300-101 new questions below. Exam questions are a sure method to validate one's preparation for actual certification exam. Following questions and answers are all new published by Cisco Official Exam Center: http://www.lead2pass.com/300-101.html QUESTION 61 Which statement about the use of tunneling to migrate to IPv6 is true? A.   Tunneling is less secure than dual stack or translation. B.   Tunneling is more difficult to configure than dual stack or translation. C.   Tunneling does not enable users of the new protocol to communicate with users of the old protocol without dual-stack hosts. D.   Tunneling destinations are manually determined by the IPv4 address in the low-order 32 bits of IPv4-compatible IPv6 addresses.Answer: C Explanation: Using the tunneling option, organizations build an overlay network that tunnels one protocol over the other by encapsulating IPv6 packets within IPv4 packets and IPv4 packets within IPv6 packets. The advantage of this approach is that the new protocol can work without disturbing the old protocol, thus providing connectivity between users of the new protocol. Tunneling has two disadvantages, as discussed in RFC 6144: Users of the new architecture cannot use the services of the underlying infrastructure. Tunneling does not enable users of the new protocol to communicate with users of the old protocol without dual-stack hosts, which negates interoperability.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/enterprise-ipv6- solution/white_paper_c11-676278.html QUESTION 62 Refer to the exhibit. Which one statement is true?
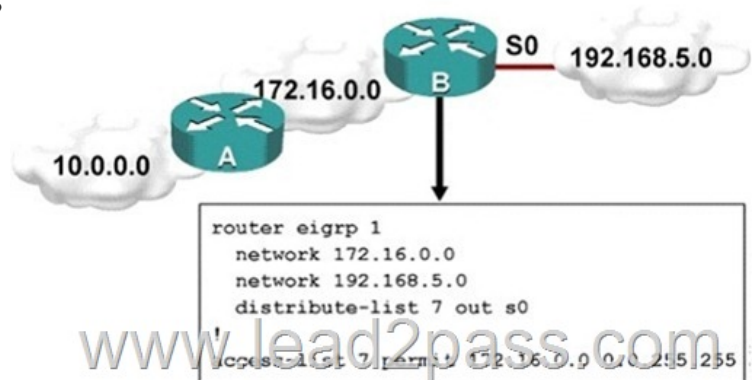
   A.   Traffic from the 172.16.0.0/16 network will be blocked by the ACL. B.   The 10.0.0.0/8 network will not be advertised by Router B because the network statement for the 10.0.0.0/8 network is missing from Router B. C.   The 10.0.0.0/8 network will not be in the routing table on Router B. D.   Users on the 10.0.0.0/8 network can successfully ping users on the 192.168.5.0/24 network, but users on the 192.168.5.0/24 cannot successfully ping users on the 10.0.0.0/8 network. E.   Router B will not advertise the 10.0.0.0/8 network because it is blocked by the ACL. Answer: E Explanation: You can filter what individual routes are sent (out) or received (in) to any interface within your EIGRP configuration. One example is noted above. If you filter outbound, the next neighbor(s) will not know about anything except the 172.16.0.0/16 route and therefore won't send it to anyone else downstream. If you filter inbound, YOU won't know about the route and therefore won't send it to anyone else downstream. QUESTION 63 Prior to enabling PPPoE in a virtual private dialup network group, which task must be completed? A.   Disable CDP on the interface. B.   Execute the vpdn enable command. C.   Execute the no switchport command. D.   Enable QoS FIFO for PPPoE support. Answer: B QUESTION 64 A network engineer is configuring a routed interface to forward broadcasts of UDP 69, 53, and 49 to 172.20.14.225. Which command should be applied to the configuration to allow this? A.   router(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.20.14.225 B. router(config-if)#udp helper-address 172.20.14.225 C.   router(config-if)#ip udp helper-address 172.20.14.225 D. router(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.20.14.225 69 53 49 Answer: A Explanation: To let a router forward broadcast packet the command ip helper-address can be used. The broadcasts will be forwarded to the unicast address which is specified with the ip helper command. ip helper-address {ip address} When configuring the ip helper-address command, the following broadcast packets will be forwarded by the router by default: TFTP -- UDP port 69 Domain Name System (DNS) ?UDP port 53 Time service -- port 37 NetBIOS Name Server -- port 137 NetBIOS Datagram Server -- port 138 Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) -- port 67 TACACS UDP port 49 http://www.cisco-faq.com/163/forward_udp_broadcas.html QUESTION 65 What is a function of NPTv6? A.   It interferes with encryption of the full IP payload. B.   It maintains a per-node state. C.   It is checksum-neutral. D.   It rewrites transport layer headers. Answer: C Explanation: RFC 6296 describes a stateless Ipv6-to-Ipv6 Network Prefix Translation (NPTv6) function, designed to provide address independence to the edge network. It is transport-agnostic with respect to transports that do not

checksum the IP header, such as SCTP, and to transports that use the TCP/UDP/DCCP (Datagram Congestion Control Protocol) pseudo-header and checksum NPTv6 provides a simple and compelling solution to meet the address-independence requirement in Ipv6. The address-independence benefit stems directly from the translation function of the network prefix translator. To avoid as many of the issues associated with NAPT44 as possible, NPTv6 is defined to include a two-way, checksum-neutral, algorithmic translation function, and nothing else. http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6296 QUESTION 66 IPv6 has just been deployed to all of the hosts within a network, but not to the servers. Which feature allows IPv6 devices to communicate with IPv4 servers? A.   NAT B. NATng C.   NAT64 D.   dual-stack NAT E.   DNS64 Answer: C Explanation: NAT64 is a mechanism to allow Ipv6 hosts to communicate with Ipv4 servers. The NAT64 server is the endpoint for at least one Ipv4 address and an Ipv6 network segment of 32-bits (for instance 64:ff9b::/96, see RFC 6052, RFC 6146). The Ipv6 client embeds the Ipv4 address it wishes to communicate with using these bits, and sends its packets to the resulting address. The NAT64 server then creates a NAT-mapping between the Ipv6 and the Ipv4 address, allowing them to communicate. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAT64 QUESTION 67 A network engineer initiates the ip sla responder tcp-connect command in order to gather statistics for performance gauging. Which type of statistics does the engineer see? A.   connectionless-oriented B.   service-oriented C.   connection-oriented D.   application-oriented Answer: C Explanation: Configuration Examples for IP SLAs TCP Connect Operations The following example shows how to configure a TCP Connection-oriented operation from Device B to the Telnet port (TCP port 23) of IP Host 1 (IP address 10.0.0.1), as shown in the "TCP Connect Operation" figure in the "Information About the IP SLAs TCP Connect Operation" section. The operation is scheduled to start immediately. In this example, the control protocol is disabled on the source (Device B). IP SLAs uses the control protocol to notify the IP SLAs responder to enable the target port temporarily. This action allows the responder to reply to the TCP Connect operation. In this example, because the target is not a Cisco device and a well-known TCP port is used, there is no need to send the control message. Device A (target device) Configuration configure terminal ip sla responder tcp-connect ipaddress 10.0.0.1 port 23

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipsla/configuration/15-mt/sla-15-mt-book/sla_tcp_conn.html QUESTION 68 A network engineer executes the ipv6 flowset command. What is the result? A.   Flow-label marking in 1280-byte or larger packets is enabled. B.   Flow-set marking in 1280-byte or larger packets is enabled. C.   IPv6 PMTU is enabled on the router. D.   IPv6 flow control is enabled on the router. Answer: A Explanation: Enabling Flow-Label Marking in Packets that Originate from the Device This feature allows the device to track destinations to which the device has sent packets that are 1280 bytes or larger. http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipv6_basic/configuration/15-mt/ip6b-15-mt-book/ip6-mtu-path-disc.html QUESTION 69 A network engineer executes the show ip flow export command. Which line in the output indicates that the send queue is full and export packets are not being sent? A.   output drops B.   enqueuing for the RP C.   fragmentation failures D. adjacency issues Answer: A Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_0s/feature/guide/oaggnf.html QUESTION 70 A network engineer is asked to configure a "site-to-site" IPsec VPN tunnel. One of the last things that the engineer does is to configure an access list (access-list 1 permit any) along with the command ip nat inside source list 1 int s0/0 overload. Which functions do the two commands serve in this scenario? A.   The command access-list 1 defines interesting traffic that is allowed through the tunnel. B.   The command ip nat inside source list 1 int s0/0 overload disables "many-to-one" access for all devices on a defined segment to share a single IP address upon exiting the external interface. C.   The command access-list 1 permit any defines only one machine that is allowed through the tunnel. D.   The command ip nat inside source list 1 int s0/0 overload provides "many-to-one" access for all devices on a defined segment to share a single IP address upon exiting the external interface. Answer: D Explanation: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk648/tk361/technologies_tech_note09186a0080094e77.shtml These Cisco 300-101 exam questions are all a small selection of questions. If you want to practice more questions for actual 300-101 exam, use the links at the end of this document. Also you can find links for 300-101 VCE software that is great for preparation and self-assessment for Cisco 300-101 exam. **300-101** new questions on Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDeXZ6R3kxS05wV0E 2016 Cisco **300-101** exam dumps (All 183 Q&As) from Lead2pass: http://www.lead2pass.com/300-101.html [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]